

The Daily Gazetteer.

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No. 362.

Notwithstanding the *Craftsman's* Exultations on the present Disposition of Mankind, and the Opportunities which the present Conjunction seems to offer, notwithstanding all his Hopes in the *Gin Act*, and his most industrious Endeavours to foment the Discontents that may arise thereby, into Division and Rebellion; notwithstanding that in the Rage of his Rage, he has mark'd out all the proper Objects for a Sacrifice to popular Fury; yet I cannot but think that his *Correspondent of Saturday last*, is most wise in his Counsel, that the most prudent thing which Mr. *D'Anvers* this Time can do, will be after the Example of *Mr. D'Anvers*, to retire in Despair.

I can judge at all of the Dispositions of Mankind, this worthy Modern Patriot will soon be reduced to hard an Extremity; what further may be the consequence, I cannot pretend to tell; but I have much Compassion for Mr. *D'Anvers*, as to wish that he may avoid *Archibishop's* Fate, it will be of greater Moment to him to fall by the Vengeance of his Country, and have his Name preserved among the records of Justice.

Mr. D'Anvers's Friend lays before him, the most convincing Reasons for withdrawing from a Cause which is every Day losing its Supports: He shews that he is deserted on every hand; that even his Fellow Labourers in the pious Work of weekly Examination give up all their Hopes, and throw down their venom'd Quills, as having lost their Power to offend; and what ought to be of more Weight with *D'Anvers*, his Friend shews him, that he is forsaken by those, from whom alone he could hope Success; Men who were considerable in themselves by Birth, Fortune, or made so by the good Opinion and Suffrages of their Countrymen; these Men, we are told, have left the Cause of Opposition; have appeal'd to Heaven for their Sincerity; that while they were engaged in it, they design'd the Service of their King and their Country, and have now proved their Sincerity, by withdrawing from it as soon as they discover'd that Men with whom they were engaged, had at heart the Interest of neither, but were ready to sacrifice both to their own private Ambition and personal Prejudices.

Mr. D'Anvers's Correspondent indeed on this Head, falls into the usual Cans of Faction, and would insinuate to us, that every Body who forsook his Party, necessarily do it from corrupt and private Views: Such Persons as we have been speaking of, Persons whose Integrity was never question'd, tho' their Arguments may have been mislead; Persons who can appeal to Heaven for the Honesty of their Intentions, Persons who were not to be intimidated from pursuing the Dictates of their Consciences by the Reproaches of Falshood, by a state Accusation, which, as Mr. *D'Anvers* observes, has been brought by every Minority against the Majority since the Memory of Man, and which may be insinuated by the worst of Men against the best, without any Proof or any Shadow of Proof. Should think that Mr. *D'Anvers* and his Colleagues insulted neither the Interest nor the Honour of the Cause they pretend to, when they take so much pains to persuade us, that notwithstanding all their clamour against Corruption, they want nothing but to be corrupted: Who could have expected that ever *D'Anvers* should throw out such an Insinuation against his old Friend and Confederate, *Fog*. Did ever Man declaim against Corruption with more Length and more Abhorrence than *Patriot Fog*? Did ever Mr. *D'Anvers* discover half such a Detestation of it? and if his Insinuation against his old League were true, would not every Body think that *they* had *labra Laſtucas*? Does not every one look on them to have been, in all Political Respects, *Corrupt*, and that *Fog* and *D'Anvers* were Patriots just as they were?

Therefore, I think the *Craftsman's* Disposition is to be impeach'd, and not mine; there was the Reason in the World for *Fog's* Despair, and his withdrawing in that Condition, nor have I had any Cause to doubt thereof; but if what the *Craftsman* would insinuate were true, it would cer-

tainly have been the Point of Despair and of Prejudice in him to have concealed a Brother's Infirmities, and not in such a rash and open Manner to have laid open the Nakedness of Faction, and exposed the Weakness of modern Patriots.

What seems too exceedingly strange, is the Air of Triumph that the Opposition give themselves on this Occasion, that the *Craftsman* can no longer be reproach'd as a Confederate with *Fog* in the Cause of Jacobitism; as if it was not Matter of yet much greater Reproach to adhere to the Cause of Jacobitism when Jacobites themselves give it up, and when the only Reason why he cannot be still reproach'd with being a Confederate with Jacobites is, because the Jacobites have left him, and not he them.

But tho' *Fog* is gone, the Cause is the same, and Mr. *D'Anvers* flatters himself, that his own Right Arm shall support it; whatever other Men shall do, he will stand alone in its Defence, and alone we may soon expect to see him, unless he can prevail upon the Patriots of *Rag-fair* to venture their Necks in his Favour, and could Mr. *D'Anvers* be sure in such a Case to preserve his own.

How much better than, how much safer will it be, for the *Craftsman* to take second Thoughts upon this Affair, to listen to his *Correspondent's* Advice, and rather retire from the Field, than vainly imagine to stout it out when every Body deserts him, and wildly hope for better Success, when it can come only from Riots and Tumults, to which every Man must be a Foe that has any Regard for Liberty or Property, for Law or Government?

The *Craftsman's* Spirits upon the late Disturbances seem'd much revived, and I pronounced him recovering; but upon the quieting of those Tumults, I did indeed expect a Relapse, and that e'er now he would have expired, which I believe had certainly happened, but for the Hope of future Disturbances.

But let not the *Craftsman* build too much upon these Expectations; in our Government, and in our Constitution, is contained a Remedy against every Thing that can befall us; and we shall not be seduced by the most Artful, to seek that Remedy without our Constitution, which can only be had within it; to look for Good, where only Evil is to be found; and Preservation, where nothing is to be met with but Destruction.

I must now say a Word to the *Craftsman's* *Correspondent of Saturday last*, and humbly ask him what he would mean, when addressing himself to Mr. *D'Anvers*. He tells him, that he has found by Experience, that it is grown a Crime, but one Degree below Treason, not to despair of the Commonwealth.

The *Craftsman* indeed told us, that he did not despair; that from the Disposition he observed in Mankind, and the present State of Affairs, he had no Reason to despair; but did the *Craftsman* say, that he did not despair of the Commonwealth; that the present State of Affairs gave him no Reason to despair of that? Did he mean this? Will the Gentleman assert that this was his Meaning, tho' he insinuates it? And would any Man have objected this to him as a Crime, as a Matter of Reproach and Infamy? Would any Man have brought it against him as an Accusation that he did not despair of the Commonwealth? And can it be thought that this shifting, this winding, this doubling at last, will bring the *Craftsman* off?

Let us suppose the *Craftsman* to have meant what his Advocate pretends he did, when he said he saw something in the present State of Affairs that made him not to despair; that is, not to despair of the Commonwealth; let us see how the Case will turn out upon this Supposition; for the *Craftsman* told us what those Things were which made him not despair; he acquainted us that it was a Prospect that Spain would obstruct the Execution of the Peace; that the Balance of the North was likely to be endanger'd; that the Emperor was likely to create us new Troubles; that our Colonies were decaying, and our Trade about to be lost: Would it not now be very odd and surprizing, for a Patriot to stand up and address himself thus to his Countrymen; Gentlemen, 'You are now indeed in the

Enjoyment of Peace, and every Thing seems quiet and easy, but I see Clouds and Difficulties arising on every Hand; I see the Peace of the World like to be destroyed, and the Balance of Power broken;

your Colonies and your Commerce sinking, and your Country every Way endanger'd; and therefore I don't despair of the Commonwealth.'

Is it not therefore poultry Stuff that has dropp'd from this Author's Pen, that it was of the Commonwealth that the *Craftsman* did not despair; and that it was objected to him as a Crime, not to despair of the Commonwealth.

It was indeed charg'd upon him as a Crime, that he always despair'd when the Commonwealth prosper'd; and always rejoiced, when the Commonwealth was in Danger: And here I rest this Point, appealing to the Conscience of every Man, and of this Author in particular, whether he is not convinc'd at Sight of this Truth; that if the Execution of the Peace should be obstructed, if Europe should be again embroil'd, if our Trade should be endanger'd, and our Country distress'd, the *Craftsman* will then not despair; but if the Peace should be happily finish'd, our Commerce increase, and our Country flourish, then the *Craftsman* will despair.

BRITANNUS.

In the Gazetteer of Aug. 17. Col. 2. l. 41. etc the for invective & intestine.

Bristol, Aug. 21. Last Sunday the Body of Mr. Lloyd, the unfortunate Gentleman mentioned in our last to be drowned, was taken up by a Farmer on the Shore of Waltham Park, and buried in the Sands; there was found about him a Silver Watch, a Silver Snuff Box, Silver Knee and Shoe Buckles, a Gold Neck Buckle, and 4s 9d. in Money: The Body was taken up last Thursday, brought to Town, and buried in a very mournful Manner Yesterday in the burying Yard belonging to the Quakers near the Redcliff; it was observed, the Servants of the several Coaches, and most of the Company that attended the Funeral, could not refrain from weeping on so melancholy an Occasion; which must be the more shocking and penetrating, when the poor Lady his loving Wife is upon the Step to follow him, occasioned by an inexpressible Pressure of Grief, even to such a Degree, as to be insensible, and given over by the Physicians.

On Thursday at the Guild-Hall, ended the Trials of the several Prisoners, at the General Gaol Delivery for this City and County, before the Worshipful Recorder Michael Foster, Esq; when John Vernon alias Long Jack, and Richard Goings alias Livings, for breaking open the House of Mrs. Atherton on St. Michael's Hill, and carrying off a large Quantity of Goods; and Joshua Harding, for Shoplifting, and stealing a Piece of Ticken from Mrs. Hannah Knight, received Sentence of Death.

The Court was stop'd in the Proceedings by Vernon's refusing to plead, insisting that it was his Right to be admitted an Evidence, and that he had not Justice done him; and tho' he was told of the dangerous Consequence in persisting in his Refusal, and that he must undergo the Torture of being press'd to Death, and that it would be much better for him to put himself on the Trial of God and his Country, as having not the least Right to what he pretended to; it was to no Purpose, he refusing again and again to plead, and said he would trust to God and not his Country, so was remanded back to Newgate, and the Prefs ordered to be fixed in order for his being press'd Thursday Morning; when being carried to the Bar to receive Sentence, the Dread of the Prefs had such Influence on him, that he thought fit to stand his Trial. The Person who watch'd over him the preceding Night requested his Attention to some good Prayers, as his Time was so short; he told him he would hear no Reading, and that he could prepare his Soul for the next World better in one Hour, than another could in three Years. He appears to be a hardened Fellow, and had the Impudence to say, *D—n it, I don't value my Life as a Half-penny*, just after Sentence of Death was pass'd on him.

Two were ordered to be transported, and one burnt in the Hand.

The dead Warrant is come down to Newgate for the Execution of Vernon and Harding, on Friday the 3d of September next. Goings is reprieved.

L O N D O N.

The Mails due from Holland and France are arrived with these Advices.

The News that has been publish'd at Franckfort of a Battle between the Turks and Russians near Bender, is very much doubted; and 'tis now said, that the Report was given out by the Bashaw of Dalmatia, to encourage the Levies of Soldiers in that Province. The most certain Advices of the March of the Turks are, that the Grand Vizier's Army began to pass the Danube on the 28th ult. O. S. and that he has received Orders from Constantinople to lie encamp'd under the Cannon of Bender, till the Grand Signior sends him Word to pass the Dnieper. Mean time a Courier arrived at Warlaw from Kamineck, has brought Advice that General Laszy and the Count de Munich have joined their Troops, and were arrived on the Banks of that River with 77,000 Men. They write from Vienna, that they have Letters of the 15th ult. from Constantinople, that there's arrived at Bollu (which is 30 Leagues from that Capital) a Minister sent from the New Sophi of Persia to the Grand Signior, with full Powers for concluding a Peace with the Porte, and that one of the chief Palaces at Constantinople is fitting up for his Reception.

At Hanover there are circulated Copies of a Letter to his Britannick Majesty from the Grand Vizier, before he left Constantinople, in which he informs his Majesty, 'That tho' the Grand Signior has declar'd War against Russia, yet he is disposed to prevent the Effusion of Blood, in case that his Majesty and the States General of the United Provinces, whom he looks upon as his true and faithful Friends, will be pleased to employ their Mediation for putting an End to the Differences between the Porte and Russia on reasonable Terms. And the Grand Vizier adds, 'That his Highness is very willing to refer the Decision of his Grievances to the Two Mediatorial Powers.' In pursuance of this Letter, his Britannick Majesty has sent Instructions to Sir Everard Faulkener, his Ambassador at Constantinople, to interpose his good Offices for this End, in concert with M. Kalkoen, Ambassador of the States General.

A certain Minister who resides at Hamburg has, 'tis said, received Advice that the Grand Vizier's Army was advanced within 5 or 6 Leagues of the Russians, under the Command of the Count de Munich; so that a Battle was soon expected.

Prince William of Hesse Cassel arrived Yesterday Se'nnight at the Hague, and next Day was visited by the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction; which Visits he afterwards returned.

The Difficulties between the King of Spain and the Emperor being regulated, the former has now consented to the Evacuation of Tuscany, the Neapolitan Court has countermanded the March of the Troops which had Orders to repair to that Dutchy, and the Duke de Montemar has re-called those he had sent toward Lucca, and gives Entertainments every Day to the Imperial Officers at Pisa.

At the same time the Marshal de Noailles has received the French King's Approbation of what he has regulated with the Count de Khevenhuller, with an Order to evacuate the Milanese as soon as the King of Sardinia shall think fit, who seems now intirely satisfied as to his Demands; and the French and Imperial Generals have agreed to a Conference, in order to determine whether the French Troops, or those of Sardinia, shall deliver the Milanese to the Emperor's Troops: 'Tis settled, that the French are not to evacuate Philipsburgh and Kehl, till they hear of the Evacuation of the Milanese, and the French at Triers are to march off at the same Time.

Several Merchants of Leghorn have received Bills of Exchange for considerable Sums, which they are to remit to the Baron de Neuhoof in Corsica, but from whom those Supplies are sent 'tis not said. On the 18th Instant 2000 Men, part Genoese and part Corsicans, attached to the Republick, attacked the Malecontents posted in the Province of Balagna in three Places. Nine hundred Genoese, pick'd Men, went upon Floats of Timber to attack a little Fort, but had scarce began the Attack, when 800 Malecontents fell upon them with such Fury, that they were obliged to get to their Floats again with the Loss of above 400 Men, reckoning not only those that were kill'd, but such as were drown'd by a sudden Gust of Wind, or taken Prisoners. Colonel Marchelli who commanded the Detachment, was taken with several of his Officers, whom the Baron de Neuhoof has sent to Corte; and 'tis said, he intends to make Reprisals on them, for the Treatment of a Corsican Capt. and three other Officers of the Malecontents, that had been taken Prisoners and were shot to Death at Bastia. Mean time the

Genoese Commissary Rivarola, has sent Word to the Senate, that he must leave the Island if he has not speedy Assistance.

The Academicians that were sent from France to Measure the Earth at the North Pole, arrived towards the Close of last Month at Torno in Lapland, where they began to make their Observations, having the three Summer Months before them in which there's no Night; and 'tis said, they intend to spend the three Winter Months there, during which there's no Day. For this Purpose, all the necessary Food is sending from Stockholm for their Subsistence, and the Academicians themselves, have sent for the Instruments they wanted from London. They have resolved to depute two of their Number to Wardhuys, on the North Side of Norway, to make Discoveries there in like Manner.

The Duke of St. Aignan, the French Ambassador at Rome, who is gone with all his Family to Frascati, resolves there to wait the Return of the Express that he sent last to France, notwithstanding the Pope's Ministers have urged him all they can to come back. At the same Time the Court of Rome is apprehensive, that some new Difficulty is started to thwart its Accommodation with the Court of Naples, because the Neapolitan Expresses that use to take that City in their Way to Spain, have again received Orders to alter their Route.

According to Advices from the Coast of Barbary, the Armies of the old and the new Dey of Tunis are both in the Field, and the new Dey has ordered all the Christians in Tunis to depart the City immediately; but they say he is in a fair Way to be deposed, by reason of his Tyranny, and his Predecessor's restor'd.

The Czarina solicits the Imperial Court again, that the Emperor may not fail to furnish her with the 30,000 Men stipulated by the late Treaty between the two Courts, if the War continues with the Porte; and 'tis probable, that if this be the Case, the Emperor will consent to her Demand, or else become a Party in the War between the Czarina and the Porte, by forming an Army on the Frontiers of Hungary, to make a powerful Diversion in favour of the Czarina.

Last Tuesday was interred at Coldstream, the Rev. Mr. James Smith, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and Principal of that University, who died there the Saturday before, aged about 56.

Thursday before died the Rev. Mr. John Taylor, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, to which he was lately transported from Alloa. He was of an agreeable Temper, and highly esteem'd for his Qualifications in the Pulpit.

The next Day arrived at Edinburgh Thomas Watts, Esq; Member of Parliament for St. Michael's in Cornwall, and Ranger of Enfield Chase, accompanied by several Persons of Distinction from hence.

Tuesday last the Assizes ended at Derby, which prov'd a Maiden one, none being capitally Convicted.

Tuesday Se'nnight Boudham Church near Larlingford in Norfolk, and not far from the Borders of Suffolk, was burnt down. There were Plumbers at Work, but how the Fire happened, is not known.

Wednesday last 6 Frenchmen and 2 Boys were committed to Norwich Castle as Vagrants. 'Tis said they had been begging with Sham Certificates.

We hear from Rochester, that Anderson the Grenadier, is condemn'd at the Assizes there for robbing and shooting Mr. Roberts, a Surgeon of Canterbury, whereby he was forced to have his Arm cut off. Another Person was condemn'd for Ravishing a Woman near 60 Years of Age. A Soldier was also tried for shooting a Boy; he pretended to cure him of an Ague, and thinking to frighten it away by firing his Piece over the Boy's Head, he levelled it too low, and shot his Brains out; but 'tis said he was acquitted.

The Lady Archibald Hamilton, is appointed Groom of the Stool and Privy Purse to the Princess of Wales.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint Capt. Russel, to be Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Pearl of 40 Guns; and on Friday he received his Commission accordingly.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Lord Dillon, set out for West Chester in order to embark for Ireland.

As did also the third Son of the Right Honourable the Lord Gower for Dover, in order to proceed on his Travels for two Years.

On Sunday Morning between 6 and 7 o'Clock Mr. Gillam, of Rochampton in Surry, going from thence to Barnes, was attack'd on Barnes Common by two Foot-pads, who knock'd him down, robbed him of 17s. and some Half-pence, bound him Neck and Heels, and then left him, in which Condition he lay near two Hours before he was released.

This Day is Published,
(Dedicated to His Royal Highness)
The PRINCE

A L Z I R

A
T R A G E D Y.

As it is Acted

At the THEATRE-ROYAL
IN

Lincoln's - Inn - Fields.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden-Rule
Pater-noster-Row.

Whereas a large Dog of the Point

Kind, Liver Colour'd and White, with two Balls over his Eyes, also some Yellow on each Cheek, answers to the Name of Rover, did on Sunday the 1st of this Instant August, run away from the Town of Stow upon Stower, in Worcestershire, and was seen to enter the London Road. This is to give Notice, that whoever brings the said Dog to Mrs. Conquest in Southampton, Bloomsbury, London; or to Mr. Thomas Middleton, in said Town of Shipton, shall have Half a Guinea Reward, on reasonable Charges.

STOLEN or Lost out of a Warehouse

between London and Horley in Gloucestershire, the 23d, 24th, 25th, or 26th of July last, a Trust of Goods directed for George Trotman, at Wick near Dursley in Gloucestershire, containing 5 Pieces of Downas, 5 Pieces of Holland, 5 Scotch Handkerchiefs, 15 large Silk Handkerchiefs, 9 Yards half of Mullin, and 10 Yards of Ditto, 7 Cambricks, one Pound of Bohea Tea, 2 Shirts, one Pair of Stockings, one Cambric Gown: And also a brown Out directed for Mrs. Hichins, at Cam near Dursley, Gloucestershire: in it a Green Damask Gown and Coat, a Brown Gown, a Green Silk Quilted Coat, two new Cambricks, a Band-box full of Head Caps, a Velvet Hood, a Black Mantel, 15 Yards of new Cambrick, and some other Paduasoy, two Guineas in a Green Silk Purse, a new Common Prayer Book, 5 Shirts, 3 Under Petticoats, and great deal more small Wearing Apparel. Whoever can Word of the above said Goods unto Thomas Stanger, Horley aforesaid, or to John Atkinson, at the Key Inn in the Old Change, London, so that the Goods may be again, shall have 5 Guineas Reward, or Proportion for any Part.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical

For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

That have been Sold so many Years, and with such common Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. James Read, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; but, since Mr. Parry's Decease, are sold only by Mr. Read for 3s. 6d. a Vial, at his Shop in White-Fryars. N. B. You turn in just by the Tavern in Fleet-street, and it's the great Corner in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, in great Letters is wrote over the Door.

They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Remedy for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing:

And all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed

Anything that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most difficult Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold, admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimony in the Mours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regulate and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing. They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will fallibly prevent one when seized. They are also exceedingly nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitution, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which are severely troubled with Night and Morning; also for the Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured thousands; and are so pleasant, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Mixture.

In short, these unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (therefore they are the faint Efforts of any Counterfeiters or Imitators) in the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, are therefore recommended for Publick Common Good.